

By Authority



Hawaiian Gazette

EST. 1838 IN REBUS.

TEN-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1889.

Sale of Thirty-nine (39) Building Lots at Kalaupapana, Kalih, Oahu.

On THURSDAY, September 19, 1889, at the front entrance of Alioli Hale, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public auction, the following Building Lots situate on the mauka side of King street, and about one-quarter of a mile mauka of Waller's Brewery, at Kalaupapana, Kalih, Oahu, viz:

Lot	Acres	Upset price
1-0.53	1.54	150
2-0.78	1.54	150
3-0.8	1.54	150
4-0.838	1.54	150
5-0.687	1.54	150
6-0.879	1.54	150
7-0.879	1.54	150
8-0.728	1.54	150
9-0.783	1.54	150
10-1	1.54	150
11-0.817	1.54	150
12-0.817	1.54	150
13-0.817	1.54	150
14-0.72	1.54	150
15-0.91	1.54	150
16-0.86	1.54	150
17-0.87	1.54	150
18-0.87	1.54	150
19-1.01	1.54	150
20-1.03	1.54	150
21-1.30	1.54	150
22-0.817	1.54	150
23-0.817	1.54	150
24-0.817	1.54	150
25-0.817	1.54	150
26-0.8	1.54	150
27-0.8	1.54	150
28-0.8	1.54	150
29-0.8	1.54	150
30-0.8	1.54	150
31-0.808	1.54	150
32-0.89	1.54	150
33-0.826	1.54	150
34-0.861	1.54	150
35-0.814	1.54	150
36-0.834	1.54	150
37-0.848	1.54	150
38-0.72	1.54	150
39-0.74	1.54	150

The terms and conditions of sale will be cash, or at the option of the purchaser, one-fourth cash, and the remainder in equal installments payable in one, two and three years with interest payable semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The purchaser must within one year from the date of purchase enclose the land bought by him with a good and substantial fence.

Royal Patents will be issued for the land upon final payment of the purchase price.

A map of the Lots can be seen on the Bulletin Board at the front entrance of the Government Building and full particulars can be learned at the Land Office.

L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Aug. 15, 1889.
1284-41

Sale of Lease of Government Land of Nakuhi in Kaupo, Maui.

On THURSDAY, September 19, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon will be sold at public auction, the Lease of the Government Land known as Nakuhi in Kaupo, Maui, containing an area of 1200 Acres.

Terms—Lease for 10 years; upset price \$100 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Aug. 15, 1889.
1285-21 41-41

Sale of Lease.

On THURSDAY, October 17th, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at Public Auction, at the front entrance of Alioli Hale, the Lease of the land of Kaupape, Hilo, Hawaii, and containing an area of 254 acres more or less.

Terms—Lease for 10 years. Upset price \$400 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Sept. 9, 1889. 1287-21

Planters' Monthly

For August 1889.

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It is seldom that so great an interest is shown in field sports as was the case on Saturday last, when some five thousand spectators assembled to witness the contest for the baseball championship, between the Stars and the Honolulu, which was won by the former by a single score. It is doubtful whether any baseball match ever played in America has displayed a closer contest or better professional work than did this. Each team held its rival in its grip, with a skill and dexterity which were the admiration of all the spectators. Both teams could not win, and the Stars have carried off the honors which the Honolulu have held for several years in succession. If every match were played as honestly as that was on Saturday, no dishonor could attach either to the losers or the winners. Some of the games played the past season have been as dishonorable to the winners as to the losers, and where the dishonorable work can be traced to the guilty parties, they should be exposed and drummed out of the League. Saturday's fine game closed the series for the season, though there will doubtless be some volunteer playing yet.

VARIEGATED LAWNS.

Now that public grounds are being improved, a few suggestions regarding the improvement of lawns would be in order.

No matter how clean and neat a grass plot is kept, grass alone however green it may be, will not look handsome. In the northern States of America, dandelions with their bright golden color, sparkle on the lawns and meadows, and contrast beautifully with the rich green of the grass; while in England innumerable flowerets of varied hues sparkle in the dew of a cloudy clime. There can be no real beauty without variety of color and outline. It is the varied shades and tints that lend charms to the works of painters; blending here and contrasting there, according to the skill and taste of the artist. In like manner lawns may be adorned by skill and the introduction of suitable flowers that contrast in color with the surrounding verdure.

Dandelions may not be a success in this climate as lawn ornaments, owing to a tendency of that plant to merge into a kind of abnormal growth or rankness that spoils it for ornamental purposes. The same may be said of daisies and many other ground flowers seen in the temperate zone; but surely there are to be found lawn flowers that would suit this climate, without having recourse to beds and wide borders for flower cultivation. What is the matter with violets and similar flowers that need no tending on the lawn? Public grounds may have abundant foliage, such as is general in our gardens, and the grass may be kept green and trim; but without variety of color there is no real beauty. The bougainvillea greatly beautifies public and private grounds; but not from any intrinsic beauty in its blossom or its foliage. Its gorgeous tints are in the contrast of those colors that are most apparent and dazzling to the eye. This plant is an illustration of our subject, viz: that there is no beauty without variety of color, and that our lawns and parks need more variety of color than we have been in the habit of giving them.

SINGLE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

An American exchange says that "the most striking innovation proposed in any of the new constitutional assemblies in the West is that of a single legislative chamber in North Dakota. If adopted, as seems quite likely, it will but form another in the long list of instances in which succeeding generations have accepted Jefferson's formulation of the political creed of democracy. The two-chamber idea had its root, of course, in English tradition. It was adopted by our National Government partly because, though there was no distinct class of citizens to be represented in the upper house, there were the States, jealous of equal rights, whose governments the upper house might represent, while the lower house represented the people. In the formation of State governments no such reason for a double chamber has existed, and its universal adoption has been principally a matter of imitation, though partly from a conservative desire to prevent ill-considered legislation. Washington's belief that there was greater security if the country's legislative tea were served in cups with saucers than merely in cups, is so well known as to recur at once to every one. Yet this was but a part of Washington's characteristic distrust of the popular will—the same distrust which made him wish that the electors and not the people should choose the President. The danger of a double chamber is that the popular will may be for years defeated, without the possibility of fixing the responsibility, as in the case of the railroad land grants and the inter-State commerce laws; each house can persistently pass its own bill and refuse to pass that of the other, and thus year after year go by with nothing done. As time has gone on, the old-time belief in the wisdom of legislatures and the old-time distrust of the popular will have both grown less. In England there is already practically but a single chamber; in France the Republican leaders generally favor one. It would not be surprising, therefore, to see the experiment tried in America."

Our little kingdom of Hawaii has but one legislative assembly, the nobles (corresponding with senators) sitting together in equal numbers in the same hall, with the representatives, debating and voting together as one body. According to the reasoning of the above writer, Hawaii must be placed in advance of most other nations in this respect, and the experience here thus far has been entirely in favor of a single legislative assembly, chiefly on account of the greater expedition which attends its business. Jefferson's theory was undoubtedly the true one for a small country or a State of any Federal Union, but for a large country like that of the United States or France, it is quite probable that two chambers form a stronger and more secure form of legislative government.

THE PLANTER AND THE PUBLIC.

The annual meeting of the Planter's Labor and Supply Company has been announced to take place on Monday, October 28th, and will be an important one. There are many questions to be discussed, which will be of interest to the outside public as much as to the planters themselves. One of the chief of these will be the information about diffusion which will, we understand, be very fully given. At Kealia most careful statistics have been kept and from these a most interesting account can be compiled. Then the information about stock is always of interest not only to the stock raisers, but to the majority of men, for the appreciation of good horse flesh and good cattle is ingrained in the mass of the Anglo-Saxon race. The full views of the members will undoubtedly be given upon the Chinese question in particular, and the labor question in general, and we have no doubt that any misrepresentations that have been made with regard to their opinions in this direction will be thoroughly ventilated.

The assembling together of men who represent the principal industry of the country, and upon whose success the whole commercial fabric largely depends, is an important matter. Much undeserved blame is cast upon the planter. Where would this country be without his push and energy? Would all these brick buildings which have been and are now being erected have ever been built had it not been for the planter's success? And who has been benefited by that success? How many skilled mechanics have earned good wages in the erection of these buildings? How many who landed on our shore almost penniless, have been able to lay by snug sums? We might name a few score of such, some of whom have gained not only a competency, not only a small fortune, but a few are quite independent! Among them will be found sailors, farmers, mechanics, artisans and foundrymen, who by industry and thrift have prospered as well if not better here than they would had they remained at home. Then look at the number of inter-island steamers running, giving employment to Hawaiian sailors and white captains and officers. Were the planting interests to be seriously injured, that fleet of vessels would soon dwindle down and go into ordinary.

That planters and plantation managers are always affable and judicious, we would not undertake to say. We think that in some cases they might be much improved. The command or handling of a large number of men is apt to make them autocratic. But individual cases should not blind us to the real merits of the class. We ought to look carefully at the sources from whence our prosperity comes. We cannot live on one another, we must have an industry which brings us money from abroad. The only industries that pay us staples are sugar and rice. These industries ought certainly to be supplemented by many minor ones, and such industries have been suggested in these columns time and again. We have all our eggs, at present, in one or two baskets; when they are somewhat distributed we might begin to kick the baskets, but it does not seem wise to perform that operation until a diversion has been made. The planters will undoubtedly find it for their interest to co-operate in any measures designed to promote the welfare of all classes, and when they meet here in October, they will undoubtedly unite in some measures of public relief. We hope the meeting will be a full one.

AN INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONGRESS.

An important international convention will meet at Washington, on Wednesday, October 23, to discuss American interests. Every American government of North, Central and South America (except Canada) has been invited to send delegates, and nearly every one has appointed them, to the number in all of some seventy or eighty. Hawaii has been included in the list, and will be represented by His Excellency Mr. Carter, our Minister at Washington, who is now here, but will leave soon. The principal topics which will be brought before this congress will be the adoption of measures that will tend to increase the commerce and trade between the United States and the various Central and South American Republics. And it is barely possible that some system of reciprocity may be proposed for adoption. The first thing to be done is to urge that congress adopt such a policy as will naturally result in the establishment of steamship lines between the principal ports of the United States, as New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco and the principal ports of the South American States. This for years has been the policy pursued by England, France and Germany, greatly to their advantage, while the United States has had no such steamship lines and has suffered seriously in consequence of the omission. With such a policy American export trade with the South American States would rapidly be developed; and while the United States would be large purchasers of their products, she would be a large seller of her products to them in exchange therefor.

This policy practically means a liberal system of subsidy extended to steamships carrying the mails between the United States and South American and Pacific Ocean countries. Such a system would call into existence lines of ships that would furnish direct facilities for trade, and in this way greatly increase the export trade with these countries. Congress has repeatedly and wisely furnished important aid to the building of railroads, and the country has derived immense commercial advantages therefrom. There can be no good reason why the same general policy should not be adopted in dealing with the problem of international trade, whenever and wherever it is demanded by the interests of foreign commerce. This whole question will be ventilated by the coming International Congress. The time has come for efficient action, on the subject.

In response to an invitation from Secretary Blaine, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce met, and after discussing his letter, decided to call a commercial conference of the leading cities of the Pacific States, to meet in San Francisco August 29th. Among the topics proposed for discussion were steam lines and subsidies from Congress, cable lines to Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Australia, the Nicaragua Canal, encouragement of maritime commerce by a weekly line to China, etc.

It would seem as though a conference of our merchants and citizens on the questions likely to be brought before this international Congress would be well, if it could be held before the departure of Mr. Carter. The object should be to strengthen the commercial bonds now existing between the two countries, by urging a weekly subsidized steam line and

also some encouragement on the part of the United States Government to the proposed cable between San Francisco and this port, with an extension to Australia.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

It may interest our readers just at this time, when the Chinese problem is being discussed, to know some facts in regard to the policy of the United States Government in favoring or restricting immigration into that country. The Declaration of Independence charged that the King of Great Britain had "endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither; and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands." Encouragement to people of other nationalities to seek new homes in the States has been the mainspring of much of the advancement and prosperity of the American people during the first century of its history under the Constitution.

It is only within the last decennial period that occasion has arisen for the development of a different sentiment, and the necessity for a policy of restriction. By the census of 1880 there were 43,000,000 native born citizens; and 6,000,000 of foreign birth. But while the native population was more than six and one-half times that of foreign birth, "this one-sixth of the population furnished nearly one-third of the insane, more than one-half of the paupers, and nearly a fourth of the criminal class. This disproportion of evils and ills, constitutes a constant menace to the peace and good order of society, a serious tax upon the public revenues, and an intolerable burden on the penal and charitable institutions of the country."

But this condition of things has not been brought about from any lack of sound legislation in regard to this matter. The naturalization law enacted April 14, 1802, provides the method and conditions, according to which—and not otherwise, says the statutes—an alien may become a citizen of the United States. It prescribes among other conditions that the court before which he appears shall be satisfied that he shall have resided at least one year within the State, "and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well-disposed to the peace and good order of the same." In view of such requirements how could any official be satisfied to admit to the rights and privileges of American citizenship immigrants just landed, ignorant of the English language, paupers, anarchists? "It is self evident that he who cannot read and write cannot intelligently take the oath of citizenship; he who cannot support himself cannot support the Constitution of the United States; he, who is guilty of immoral or disorderly conduct, cannot be well-disposed to the peace and happiness of the country."

It is notorious, however, that the courts of justice have been prostituted to the encouragement of the political bosses, who have "railroaded" thousands of aliens into the privileges of citizens. Good men have winked at this sacrilegious travesty of justice, in order to secure the success of their political party, no matter how unjustifiable the methods of the political manipulators. General Grant in his annual message in 1874 called attention to the growing evil of fraudulent as well as illegal naturalization; for the negligence and inattention of public officials has made the law itself contemptible, and from the basest of motives legal documents have been made and sold, which imperil the honor of the nation and may embroil at any time its relations with foreign powers.

As the law now stands, no Chinese, Japanese, or other Asiatic can be lawfully naturalized. The law at first limited the privileges of naturalization to free white persons. This was modified July 14, 1870, by applying its provisions also to "aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent." In order to make this point perfectly clear, Congress passed a law May 6, 1882, that "no court shall admit Chinese to citizenship." Whatever exclusive legislation this Hawaiian Kingdom may adopt, it certainly has an illustrious example, if not a justifiable precedent, for such class legislation in exclusion of the Chinese, in the legislation of the United States.

SPECIAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

M. Thompson,
author of the Digest of the Laws of the District of Columbia, and author of Treatise on Divorce and Equity, also author of Digest of Hawaiian Supreme Court Decisions (in preparation), and Counselor-Office, corner Fort and Merchant streets, Honolulu, H. I., having discontinued practice in Court, will examine and give opinions in writing as to the validity of titles and claims to property, and for damages, to person, property or reputation, and otherwise, and answer questions of law and facts, supporting his opinions by written statements of law and judicial decisions. 62-41, 1288-11.

Legal Advertisements.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

IN the Hawaiian Islands, in the matter of the Estate of HENRY J. HART, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased. Order on petition of executor of said estate, for discharge from debt. The Court, on the 15th day of September, 1889, ordered that the executor of said estate, J. E. BROWN, do and appear before the said Court, at the Court Room in Alioli Hale, Honolulu, on the 17th day of September, 1889, at 10 o'clock a.m., to show cause why he should not be awarded his petition for discharge from debt. And he is hereby commanded to appear and show cause, with full return of your proceedings thereon. Witness, Hon. A. FRANCIS JUDD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, at Honolulu, this 15th day of September, 1889.
[L. S.]
ALFRED W. CARTER,
Second Deputy Clerk.

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